## TAKE OUT DOUBLES

Take out doubles suggest a desire for partner to choose an unbid suit. Unless you have 18+, you should have support (meaning at least three cards) in all the unbid suits.

| RHO | YOU |  | A |  | B |  | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1{ }^{\circ}$ | ? | $\rightarrow$ | AJ43 | $\wedge$ | A1076 | $\checkmark$ | KQ43 |
|  |  | $\checkmark$ | 6 | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ | 32 |
|  |  | - | AJ87 | - | J10873 | - | 873 |
|  |  | * | A1065 | 4 | AJ65 | 4 | AK65 |

Double with all three of these hands. Just like bidding one "clubdiamondspade."

| RHO | YOU |  | D |  | E |  | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 * | ? | $\checkmark$ | AJ4 | $\stackrel{ }{\sim}$ | A1076 | $\uparrow$ | KQ43 |
|  |  | $\checkmark$ | J6543 | $\checkmark$ | KQ76 | $\checkmark$ | A32 |
|  |  | - | 7 | - | 3 | - | 73 |
|  |  | - | AK65 | - | AJ65 | \% | AQ65 |

Double on all three--similar to a double of $1 \star$ except by forcing 3level action, the doubler implies more than minimal values.

| Opener Partner Responder YOU |  |  | G |  | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 Pass | 2 V ? | $\rightarrow$ | AJ43 | $\wedge$ | A1076 |
| Pass |  | $\checkmark$ | 6 | $\checkmark$ | 76 |
|  |  | - | QJ765 | - | A653 |
|  |  | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | KQ10 | $\cdots$ | AJ6 |

Double for takeout on both hands - just like doubling a $1 \vee$ opening bid.
$\frac{\text { Opener }}{1 \%} \frac{\text { Partner }}{\text { Pass }} \frac{\text { Responder }}{1 \vee} \frac{\text { YOU }}{?}$

|  | I |  | J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\wedge$ | KQ43 | $\wedge$ | A1076 |
| $\checkmark$ | 6 | $\checkmark$ | 76 |
| - | K8765 | - | A653 |
| - | A32 | * | AJ6 |

Double on both hands. Opening values and support for the unbid suits.


Do not double with any of these hands. Simply "PASS"-not a dirty word.

## ADVANCING TAKEOUT DOUBLES

| RESPONSE | MEANING (APPROXIMATE VALUES) |
| :--- | :--- |
| NON-JUMP IN A NEW SUIT | $0-8 / 9$ points, longest unbid suit. |
| JUMP RESPONSE IN A NEW SUIT | $9-12$ points, four or more cards. Non-forcing. |
| JUMP TO GAME IN A SUIT | Usually distributional values but good hand. |
| BID OPPONENT'S SUIT (CUE BID) | Artificial, forcing. Promises a rebid. |
| AFTER RHO BIDS ('FREE BID') | $6-10$ points, constructive. |
| PASS | Converts take out to penalty. Length and strength in <br> the opponent's suit. Not out of fear! |
| 1NT | $6 / 7-10 / 11$ points, stopper(s). |
| 2NT | $11-12$ points, stopper(s). Invitational. |
| 3NT | $13+$ points, stopper(s). |

$\frac{\text { Opener }}{1 \%} \frac{\text { Partner }}{\mathrm{X}} \frac{\text { Responder }}{\text { Pass }} \frac{\text { YOU }}{?}$
$\frac{\text { Opener }}{1 \vee} \frac{\text { Partner }}{X} \frac{\text { Responder }}{\text { Pass }} \frac{\text { YOU }}{?}$

|  | A |  | B |  | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\wedge$ | Q1053 | $\wedge$ | A1076 | $\wedge$ | 432 |
| $\checkmark$ | 62 | $\checkmark$ | 32 | $\checkmark$ | 432 |
| - | A872 | - | J1087 | - | 5432 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 1065 | \% | AJ6 | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | 432 |

$\frac{\text { Opener }}{1 \uparrow} \frac{\text { Partner }}{\mathrm{X}} \frac{\text { Responder }}{1 母} \frac{\text { YOU }}{?}$

|  | D |  | E |  | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\uparrow$ | 53 | - | 76 | $\uparrow$ | K432 |
| $\checkmark$ | K62 | $\checkmark$ | 108732 | $\checkmark$ | 32 |
| - | 8742 | - | 1087 | - | AQ32 |
| $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | 10652 | $\bigcirc$ | J62 | * | A32 |

## Opener Partner Responder YOU

|  | G |  | H |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\rightarrow$ | Q543 | $\wedge$ | 76 | - | K932 |
| $\checkmark$ | 62 | $\checkmark$ | QJ87 | $\checkmark$ | A2 |
| - | 874 | - | A1087 | - | 8632 |
| $\stackrel{1}{9}$ | 10652 | * | J62 | \% | 1032 |

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## POWER DOUBLES

(DOUBLING AND THEN BIDDING)
Immediate take out doubles initially suggest an interest in hearing partner's opinion, and in fact, this will be the case most of the time. On occasion, it may be necessary to double, followed by correction to a suit or notrump, not to gain an opinion, but to express one. This is called a 'power double'.

## Examples:

After RHO opens 1ヶ, Double with: aJ54 v65 AKQJ65 \&AK, planning to correct partner's advance to diamonds.

After RHO opens $1 \star$, Double with: aKQJ542 マA5 *AQ6 \&K2, planning to correct partner's advance to spades.
$\frac{\text { Opener }}{\text { You }} \frac{\text { Yesponder }}{X}$
Pass
2 $\%$

|  | A |  | B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ | K3 | $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ | A76 |
| $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ | 62 | $\bullet$ | A |
| $\star$ | AQ2 | $\bullet$ | A653 |
| AKQ1065 |  | AQ652 |  |

Doubling and bidding again is natural and shows $18+$ (but it is not forcing).


Doubling and bidding notrump shows more than a notrump overcall (19-21) and a stopper(s).
$\frac{\text { Opener }}{1 *} \frac{\text { You }}{X} \frac{\text { Responder }}{\text { Pass }} \frac{\text { Advancer }}{1 \downarrow}$
Pass 2NT

|  | E |  | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\uparrow$ | AKQJ | $\cdots$ | AQ |
| $\checkmark$ | KQ2 | $\checkmark$ | AJ2 |
| - | AQ2 | - | AJ3 |
| $\bigcirc$ | Q103 | * | AQ852 |

Because doubling and bidding 1NT would show 19-21, this auction shows more.

